

VERTEX OPERATOR ALGEBRAS ASSOCIATED TO TYPE G AFFINE LIE ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we study representations of the vertex operator algebra $L(k, 0)$ at one-third admissible levels $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$ for the affine algebra of type $G_2^{(1)}$. We first determine singular vectors and then obtain a description of the associative algebra $A(L(k, 0))$ using the singular vectors. We then prove that there are only finitely many irreducible $A(L(k, 0))$ -modules from the category \mathcal{O} . Applying the $A(V)$ -theory, we prove that there are only finitely many irreducible weak $L(k, 0)$ -modules from the category \mathcal{O} and that such an $L(k, 0)$ -module is completely reducible. Our result supports the conjecture made by Adamović and Milas in [2].

INTRODUCTION

Vertex operator algebras (VOA) are mathematical counterparts of conformal field theory. An important family of examples comes from representations of affine Lie algebras. More precisely, if we let $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ be an affine Lie algebra, the irreducible $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module $L(k, 0)$ with highest weight $k\Lambda_0$, $k \in \mathbb{C}$, is a VOA, whenever $k \neq -h^\vee$, the negative of the dual Coxeter number.

The representation theory of $L(k, 0)$ varies depending on values of $k \in \mathbb{C}$. If k is a positive integer, the VOA $L(k, 0)$ has only finitely many irreducible modules which coincide with the irreducible integrable $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -modules of level k , and the category of \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded weak $L(k, 0)$ -modules is semisimple. If $k \notin \mathbb{Q}$ or $k < -h^\vee$, categories of $L(k, 0)$ -modules are quite different from those corresponding to positive integer values. (For example, see [10, 11].)

For some rational values of k , the category of weak $L(k, 0)$ -modules which are in the category \mathcal{O} as $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -modules has a similar structure as the category of \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded weak modules for positive integer values. Such rational values are called *admissible levels*. This notion was defined in the important works of Kac and Wakimoto ([7, 8]). Various cases have been studied with different generality by many authors. Adamović studied the case of admissible half-integer levels for type $C_l^{(1)}$ [1]. The case of all admissible levels of type $A_1^{(1)}$ was studied by Adamović and Milas [2], and by Dong, Li and Mason [3]. In his recent papers [14, 15], Perše studied admissible half-integer levels for type $A_l^{(1)}$ and $B_l^{(1)}$.

In these developments, the $A(V)$ -theory has played an important role. The associative algebra $A(V)$ associated to a vertex operator algebra V was introduced by I. Frenkel and Y. Zhu (see

[5, 16]). It was shown that the irreducible modules of $A(V)$ are in one-to-one correspondence with irreducible \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded weak modules of V . This fact gives an elegant method for the classification of representations of V , and was exploited in the works mentioned above.

In this paper, we study one-third admissible levels $-\frac{5}{3}\Lambda_0, -\frac{4}{3}\Lambda_0, -\frac{2}{3}\Lambda_0$ for type $G_2^{(1)}$ adopting the method of [1, 2, 13, 14, 15]. We first determine singular vectors (Proposition 2.3) and then obtain a description of the associative algebra $A(L(k, 0))$ in Theorem 2.6 using the singular vectors for $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$. By constructing some polynomials in the symmetric algebra of the Cartan subalgebra, we find all the possible highest-weights for irreducible $A(L(k, 0))$ -modules from the category \mathcal{O} (Proposition 3.6). As a result, in each case of $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$, we prove that there are only finitely many irreducible $A(L(k, 0))$ -modules from the category \mathcal{O} . Then it follows from the one-to-one correspondence in $A(V)$ -theory that there are only finitely many irreducible weak $L(k, 0)$ -modules from the category \mathcal{O} (Theorem 3.7). In the case of irreducible $L(k, 0)$ -modules, our result provides a complete classification (Theorem 3.10). We also prove that such an $L(k, 0)$ -module is completely reducible (Theorem 3.12). Thus the VOA $L(k, 0)$ is *rational in the category* \mathcal{O} for $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$. This result supports the conjecture made by Adamović and Milas in [2], which suggests that $L(k, 0)$'s are rational in the category \mathcal{O} for all admissible levels k .

Although some of our results may be generalized to higher levels k , the first difficulty is in the drastic growth of complexity in computing singular vectors, as one can see in Appendix A. It seems to be necessary to find a different approach to the problem for higher levels. The first-named author will consider singular vectors for other admissible weights in his subsequent paper.

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1. PRELIMINARIES

1.1. Vertex operator algebras. Let $(V, Y, \mathbf{1}, \omega)$ be a vertex operator algebra (VOA). This means that V is a \mathbb{Z} -graded vector space, $V = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} V_n$, Y is the *vertex operator map*, $Y(\cdot, x) : V \rightarrow (\text{End } V)[[x, x^{-1}]]$, $\mathbf{1} \in V_0$ is the *vacuum vector*, and $\omega \in V_2$ is the *conformal vector*, all of which satisfy the usual axioms. See [3, 4, 12] for more details. By an ideal in the vertex operator algebra V we mean a subspace I of V satisfying $Y(a, x)I \subseteq I[[x, x^{-1}]]$ for any $a \in V$. Given an ideal I in V such that $\mathbf{1} \notin I$, $\omega \notin I$, the quotient V/I naturally becomes a vertex operator algebra. Let (M, Y_M) be a weak module for the vertex operator algebra V . We thus have a vector space M and a map $Y_M(\cdot, x) : V \rightarrow (\text{End } M)[[x, x^{-1}]]$, which satisfy the usual set of axioms (cf. [3]). For a fixed element $a \in V$, we write $Y_M(a, x) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} a(m)x^{-m-1}$, and for the conformal

element ω we write $Y_M(\omega, x) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \omega(m) x^{-m-1} = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} L_m x^{-m-2}$. In particular, V is a weak module over itself with $Y = Y_V$.

A \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded weak V -module is a weak V -module M together with a \mathbb{Z}_+ -gradation $M = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} M_n$ such that

$$a(m)M_n \subseteq M_{n+r-m-1} \quad \text{for } a \in V_r \text{ and } m, n, r \in \mathbb{Z},$$

where $M_n = 0$ for $n < 0$ by definition. A weak V -module M is called a V -module if L_0 acts semisimply on M with a decomposition into L_0 -eigenspaces $M = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}} M_\alpha$ such that for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, $\dim M_\alpha < \infty$ and $M_{\alpha+n} = 0$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ sufficiently small.

We define bilinear maps $*$: $V \times V \rightarrow V$ and \circ : $V \times V \rightarrow V$ as follows. For any homogeneous $a \in V_n$, we write $\deg(a) = n$, and for any $b \in V$, we define

$$a * b = \text{Res}_x \frac{(1+x)^{\deg a}}{x} Y(a, x)b,$$

and

$$a \circ b = \text{Res}_x \frac{(1+x)^{\deg a}}{x^2} Y(a, x)b,$$

and extend both definitions by linearity to $V \times V$. Denote by $O(V)$ the linear span of elements of the form $a \circ b$, and by $A(V)$ the quotient space $V/O(V)$. For $a \in V$, denote by $[a]$ the image of a under the projection of V onto $A(V)$. The map $a \mapsto [a]$ will be called *Zhu's map*. The multiplication $*$ induces the multiplication on $A(V)$, and $A(V)$ has a structure of an associative algebra. This fact can be found in [5, 16].

Proposition 1.1. [5] *Let I be an ideal of the vertex operator algebra V such that $\mathbf{1} \notin I$, $\omega \notin I$. Then the associative algebra $A(V/I)$ is isomorphic to $A(V)/A(I)$, where $A(I)$ is the image of I in $A(V)$.*

Given a weak module M and homogeneous $a \in V$, we recall that we write $Y_M(a, x) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} a(m) x^{-m-1}$. We define $o(a) = a(\deg a - 1) \in \text{End}(M)$ and extend this map linearly to V .

Theorem 1.2. [16]

- (1) *Let $M = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} M_n$ be a \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded weak V -module. Then M_0 is an $A(V)$ -module defined as follows:*

$$[a] \cdot v = o(a)v$$

for any $a \in V$ and $v \in M_0$.

- (2) *Let U be an $A(V)$ -module. Then there exists a \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded weak V -module M such that the $A(V)$ -modules M_0 and U are isomorphic.*

- (3) *The equivalence classes of the irreducible $A(V)$ -modules and the equivalence classes of the irreducible \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded weak V -modules are in bijective correspondence.*

1.2. Affine Lie algebras. Let \mathfrak{g} be a finite-dimensional simple Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} , with a triangular decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n}_- \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_+$. Let Δ be the root system of $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})$, $\Delta_+ \subset \Delta$ the set of positive roots, θ the highest root and $(\cdot, \cdot) : \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the Killing form, normalized by the condition $(\theta, \theta) = 2$. Denote by $\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$ the set of simple roots of \mathfrak{g} , and by $\Pi^\vee = \{h_1, \dots, h_l\}$ the set of simple coroots of \mathfrak{g} . The affine Lie algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ associated to \mathfrak{g} is the vector space

$$\hat{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}] \oplus \mathbb{C}K$$

equipped with the bracket operation

$$[a \otimes t^m, b \otimes t^n] = [a, b] \otimes t^{m+n} + m(a, b)\delta_{m+n,0}K, \quad a, b \in \mathfrak{g}, m, n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

together with the condition that K is a nonzero central element.

Let h^\vee be the dual Coxeter number of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$. Let $\hat{\mathfrak{g}} = \hat{\mathfrak{n}}_- \oplus \hat{\mathfrak{h}} \oplus \hat{\mathfrak{n}}_+$ be the corresponding triangular decomposition of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$. Denote by $\hat{\Delta}$ the set of roots of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$, by $\hat{\Delta}_+$ the set of positive roots of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$, and by $\hat{\Pi}$ the set of simple roots of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$. We also denote by $\hat{\Delta}^{\text{re}}$ the set of real roots of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ and let $\hat{\Delta}_+^{\text{re}} = \hat{\Delta}^{\text{re}} \cap \hat{\Delta}_+$. The coroot corresponding to a real root $\alpha \in \hat{\Delta}^{\text{re}}$ will be denoted by α^\vee . Let $\hat{Q} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \hat{\Pi}} \mathbb{Z}\alpha$ be the root lattice, and let $\hat{Q}_+ = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \hat{\Pi}} \mathbb{Z}_+ \alpha \subset \hat{Q}$. For any $\lambda \in \hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$, we set

$$D(\lambda) = \left\{ \lambda - \alpha \mid \alpha \in \hat{Q}_+ \right\}.$$

We say that a $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module M belongs to the *category* \mathcal{O} if the Cartan subalgebra $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$ acts semisimply on M with finite-dimensional weight spaces and there exists a finite number of elements $\nu_1, \dots, \nu_k \in \hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ such that $\nu \in \bigcup_{i=1}^k D(\nu_i)$ for every weight ν of M . We denote by $M(\lambda)$ the Verma module for $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ with highest weight $\lambda \in \hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$, and by $L(\lambda)$ the irreducible $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module with highest weight λ . Let U be a \mathfrak{g} -module, and let $k \in \mathbb{C}$. We set $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_+ = \mathfrak{g} \otimes t\mathbb{C}[t]$ and $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_- = \mathfrak{g} \otimes t^{-1}\mathbb{C}[t^{-1}]$. Let $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_+$ act trivially on U and K as scalar multiplication by k . Considering U as a $\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathbb{C}K \oplus \hat{\mathfrak{g}}_+$ -module, we have the induced $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module

$$N(k, U) = \mathcal{U}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}) \otimes_{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathbb{C}K \oplus \hat{\mathfrak{g}}_+)} U.$$

For a fixed $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, denote by $V(\mu)$ the irreducible highest weight \mathfrak{g} -module with highest weight μ . Denote by P_+ the set of dominant integral weights of \mathfrak{g} , and by $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_l \in P_+$ the fundamental weights of \mathfrak{g} . We will write $N(k, \mu) = N(k, V(\mu))$. Denote by $J(k, \mu)$ the maximal proper submodule of $N(k, \mu)$ and $L(k, \mu) = N(k, \mu)/J(k, \mu)$. We define $\Lambda_0 \in \hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ by $\Lambda_0(K) = 1$ and $\Lambda_0(h) = 0$ for any $h \in \mathfrak{h}$. Then $N(k, \mu)$ is a highest-weight module with highest weight $k\Lambda_0 + \mu$, and a quotient of the Verma module $M(k\Lambda_0 + \mu)$. We also obtain $L(k, \mu) \cong L(k\Lambda_0 + \mu)$.

1.3. Admissible weights. Let $\widehat{\Delta}^{\vee, \text{re}}$ (respectively, $\widehat{\Delta}_+^{\vee, \text{re}}$) be the set of real (respectively, positive real) coroots of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, and $\widehat{\Pi}^{\vee}$ the set of simple coroots. For $\lambda \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$, we define

$$\widehat{\Delta}_\lambda^{\vee, \text{re}} = \{\alpha^\vee \in \widehat{\Delta}^{\vee, \text{re}} \mid \langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{\Delta}_{\lambda,+}^{\vee, \text{re}} = \widehat{\Delta}_\lambda^{\vee, \text{re}} \cap \widehat{\Delta}_+^{\vee, \text{re}},$$

and we set

$$\widehat{\Pi}_\lambda^\vee = \{\alpha^\vee \in \widehat{\Delta}_{\lambda,+}^{\vee, \text{re}} \mid \alpha^\vee \text{ is not decomposable into a sum of elements from } \widehat{\Delta}_{\lambda,+}^{\vee, \text{re}}\}.$$

Let \widehat{W} denote the Weyl group of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. For each $\alpha \in \widehat{\Delta}^{\text{re}}$, we have a reflection $r_\alpha \in \widehat{W}$. Define $\rho \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ in the usual way, and we recall the shifted action of an element $w \in \widehat{W}$ on $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$, given by $w \cdot \lambda = w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho$.

A weight $\lambda \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ is called *admissible* if

$$\langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha^\vee \rangle \notin -\mathbb{Z}_+ \quad \text{for all } \alpha^\vee \in \widehat{\Delta}_+^{\vee, \text{re}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{Q}\widehat{\Delta}_\lambda^{\vee, \text{re}} = \mathbb{Q}\widehat{\Pi}_\lambda^\vee.$$

The irreducible $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module $L(\lambda)$ is called *admissible* if the weight $\lambda \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ is admissible. Given a $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module M from the category \mathcal{O} , we call a weight vector $v \in M$ a *singular vector* if $\widehat{\mathfrak{n}}_+ \cdot v = 0$.

Proposition 1.3. [7] *Let λ be an admissible weight. Then*

$$L(\lambda) = M(\lambda) / \left(\sum_{\alpha^\vee \in \widehat{\Pi}_\lambda^\vee} \mathcal{U}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}) v_\alpha \right),$$

where $v_\alpha \in M(\lambda)$ is a singular vector of weight $r_\alpha \cdot \lambda$.

Proposition 1.4. [8] *Let M be a $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module from the category \mathcal{O} . If every irreducible subquotient $L(\nu)$ of M is admissible, then M is completely reducible.*

1.4. $N(k, 0)$ and $L(k, 0)$ as VOA's. We identify the one-dimensional trivial \mathfrak{g} -module $V(0)$ with \mathbb{C} . Write $\mathbf{1} = 1 \otimes 1 \in N(k, 0)$. The $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module $N(k, 0)$ is spanned by the elements of the form

$$a_1(-n_1 - 1) \cdots a_m(-n_m - 1) \mathbf{1},$$

where $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $n_1, \dots, n_m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, with $a(n)$ denoting the element $a \otimes t^n$ for $a \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The vector space $N(k, 0)$ admits a VOA structure, which we now describe. The vertex operator map $Y(\cdot, x) : N(k, 0) \rightarrow \text{End}(N(k, 0))[[x, x^{-1}]]$ is uniquely determined by defining $Y(\mathbf{1}, x)$ to be the identity operator on $N(k, 0)$ and

$$Y(a(-1)\mathbf{1}, x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a(n) x^{-n-1} \quad \text{for } a \in \mathfrak{g}.$$

In the case that $k \neq -h^\vee$, the module $N(k, 0)$ has a conformal vector

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2(k + h^\vee)} \sum_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{g}} (a^i(-1))^2 \mathbf{1},$$

where $\{a^i\}_{i=1, \dots, \dim \mathfrak{g}}$ is an arbitrary orthonormal basis of \mathfrak{g} with respect to the normalized Killing form (\cdot, \cdot) . Then it is well known that the quadruple $(N(k, 0), Y, \mathbf{1}, \omega)$ defined above is a vertex operator algebra.

Proposition 1.5. [5] *The associative algebra $A(N(k, 0))$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$. The isomorphism is given by $F : A(N(k, 0)) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$,*

$$F([a_1(-n_1 - 1) \cdots a_m(-n_m - 1)\mathbf{1}]) = (-1)^{n_1 + \cdots + n_m} a_1 \cdots a_m,$$

for $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $n_1, \dots, n_m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$.

Since every $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -submodule of $N(k, 0)$ is also an ideal in the VOA $N(k, 0)$, the module $L(k, 0)$ is a VOA for any $k \neq -h^\vee$.

Proposition 1.6. [14] *Assume that the maximal $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -submodule of $N(k, 0)$ is generated by a singular vector v_0 . Then we have*

$$A(L(k, 0)) \cong \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) / \langle F([v_0]) \rangle,$$

where $\langle F([v_0]) \rangle$ is the two-sided ideal of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ generated by $F([v_0])$. In particular, a \mathfrak{g} -module U is an $A(L(k, 0))$ -module if and only if $F([v_0])U = 0$.

2. AFFINE LIE ALGEBRA OF TYPE $G_2^{(1)}$

2.1. Admissible weights. Let

$$\Delta = \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2), & \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3), & \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3), \\ \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(2\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3), & \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(2\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3), & \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(2\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \end{array} \right\}$$

be the root system of type G_2 . We fix the set of positive roots

$$\Delta_+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2), & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_1), & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_2), \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3), & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-2\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_3), & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(2\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Then the simple roots are $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)$ and $\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-2\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3)$, and the highest root is $\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(2\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) = 3\alpha + 2\beta$. Let \mathfrak{g} be the simple Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} , associated with the root system of type G_2 . Let $E_{10}, E_{01}, F_{10}, F_{01}, H_{10}, H_{01}$ be Chevalley generators of \mathfrak{g} , where E_{10} is a root vector for α , E_{01} is a root vector for β , and so on. We fix the root vectors:

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.1) \quad & E_{11} = [E_{10}, E_{01}], \\
& E_{21} = \frac{1}{2}[E_{11}, E_{10}] = \frac{1}{2}[[E_{10}, E_{01}], E_{10}], \\
& E_{31} = \frac{1}{3}[E_{21}, E_{10}] = \frac{1}{6}[[[E_{10}, E_{01}], E_{10}], E_{10}] \\
& E_{32} = [E_{31}, E_{01}] = \frac{1}{6}[[[[E_{10}, E_{01}], E_{10}], E_{10}], E_{01}], \\
& F_{11} = [F_{01}, F_{10}], \\
& F_{21} = \frac{1}{2}[F_{10}, F_{11}] = \frac{1}{2}[F_{10}, [F_{01}, F_{10}]], \\
& F_{31} = \frac{1}{3}[F_{10}, F_{21}] = \frac{1}{6}[F_{10}, [F_{10}, [F_{01}, F_{10}]]], \\
& F_{32} = [F_{01}, F_{31}] = \frac{1}{6}[F_{01}, [F_{10}, [F_{10}, [F_{01}, F_{10}]]]].
\end{aligned}$$

We set $H_{ij} = [E_{ij}, F_{ij}]$ for any positive root $i\alpha + j\beta \in \Delta_+$. Then one can check that H_{ij} is the coroot corresponding to $i\alpha + j\beta$, i.e. $H_{ij} = (i\alpha + j\beta)^\vee$. For a complete multiplication table, we refer the reader to Table 22.1 in [6, p.346], where we have

$$\begin{aligned}
X_1 &= E_{10}, & X_2 &= E_{01}, & X_3 &= E_{11}, & X_4 &= -E_{21}, & X_5 &= -E_{31}, & X_6 &= -E_{32}, \\
Y_1 &= F_{10}, & Y_2 &= F_{01}, & Y_3 &= F_{11}, & Y_4 &= -F_{21}, & Y_5 &= -F_{31}, & Y_6 &= -F_{32}.
\end{aligned}$$

All admissible weights for arbitrary affine Lie algebras have been completely classified in [8]. The next proposition provides a description of the “vacuum” admissible weights for $G_2^{(1)}$ at one-third levels. This is a special case of Proposition 1.2 in [9]. We provide a proof for completeness.

Lemma 2.2. *The weight $\lambda_{3n+i} = (n - 2 + \frac{i}{3})\Lambda_0$ is admissible for $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+, i = 1, 2$, and we have*

$$\widehat{\Pi}_{\lambda_{3n+i}}^\vee = \{(\delta - (2\alpha + \beta))^\vee, \alpha^\vee, \beta^\vee\},$$

where δ is the canonical imaginary root. Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle &= 1 \quad \text{for } \gamma = \alpha, \beta; \\
\langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, (\delta - (2\alpha + \beta))^\vee \rangle &= 3n + i + 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We have to show

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle \notin -\mathbb{Z}_+ \quad \text{for any } \gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}_+^{\text{re}} \\
& \text{and} \quad \mathbb{Q}\widehat{\Delta}_{\lambda_{3n+i}}^{\vee, \text{re}} = \mathbb{Q}\widehat{\Pi}^\vee.
\end{aligned}$$

Any positive real root $\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}_+^{\text{re}}$ of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is of the form $\gamma = \bar{\gamma} + m\delta$, for $m > 0$ and $\bar{\gamma} \in \Delta$, or $m = 0$ and $\bar{\gamma} \in \Delta_+$. Denote by $\bar{\rho}$ the sum of fundamental weights of \mathfrak{g} . Then we can choose $\rho = h^\vee \Lambda_0 + \bar{\rho} = 4\Lambda_0 + \bar{\rho}$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle &= \langle (n+2 + \frac{i}{3})\Lambda_0 + \bar{\rho}, (\bar{\gamma} + m\delta)^\vee \rangle \\ &= \frac{2}{(\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\gamma})} (m(n+2 + \frac{i}{3}) + (\bar{\rho}, \bar{\gamma})). \end{aligned}$$

If $m = 0$, then it is trivial that $\langle \lambda_{3n+i}, \gamma^\vee \rangle \notin -\mathbb{Z}_+$. Suppose that $m \geq 1$. If $(\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\gamma}) = 2$ and $m \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, then $\langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle \notin -\mathbb{Z}_+$. If $(\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\gamma}) = 2$, and $m \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, then $m \geq 3$, and since $(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\gamma}) \geq -3$ for any $\bar{\gamma} \in \Delta$, we have

$$\langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle = m(n+2 + \frac{i}{3}) + (\bar{\rho}, \bar{\gamma}) \geq 3(n+2 + \frac{1}{3}) - 3 = 3n+4 \geq 4,$$

which implies $\langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle \notin -\mathbb{Z}_+$. If $(\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\gamma}) = \frac{2}{3}$, then $(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\gamma}) \geq -\frac{5}{3}$. We have

$$\langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle = 3(m(n+2 + \frac{i}{3}) + (\bar{\rho}, \bar{\gamma})) \geq 3(n + \frac{7}{3} + (\bar{\rho}, \bar{\gamma})) \geq 3(n + \frac{7}{3} - \frac{5}{3}) = 3n+2 \geq 2,$$

which implies $\langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle \notin -\mathbb{Z}_+$. Thus, $\langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle \notin -\mathbb{Z}_+$ for any $\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}_+^{\text{re}}$.

One can easily see that

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\Delta}_{\lambda_{3n+i},+}^{\vee,\text{re}} &= \{m\delta + \bar{\gamma} | m > 0, m \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, (\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\gamma}) = 2\} \\ &\cup \{m\delta + \bar{\gamma} | m > 0, (\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\gamma}) = 2/3\} \cup \Delta_+, \end{aligned}$$

Then we obtain

$$\widehat{\Pi}_{\lambda_{3n+i}}^\vee = \{(\delta - (2\alpha + \beta))^\vee, \alpha^\vee, \beta^\vee\},$$

and we see that $\mathbb{Q}\widehat{\Delta}_{\lambda_{3n+i}}^{\vee,\text{re}} = \mathbb{Q}\widehat{\Pi}_{\lambda_{3n+i}}^\vee = \mathbb{Q}\widehat{\Pi}^\vee$. Through direct calculations, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle &= 1 \text{ for } \gamma = \alpha, \beta, \text{ and} \\ \langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, (\delta - (2\alpha + \beta))^\vee \rangle &= 3n+i+1. \end{aligned}$$

□

2.2. Singular Vectors. In what follows, let $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ be the affine Lie algebra of type $G_2^{(1)}$ and $\mathcal{U}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ its universal enveloping algebra.

We write $X^i(-m) = X(-m)^i$ for elements in $\mathcal{U}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} a &= E_{21}(-1), \\ b &= E_{31}(-1)E_{11}(-1) - E_{32}(-1)E_{10}(-1), \\ c &= E_{31}^2(-1)E_{01}(-1) - E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) - E_{32}^2(-1)F_{01}(-1), \\ w &= E_{31}(-1)E_{32}(-2) - E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-2), \end{aligned}$$

and define

$$u = \frac{1}{3}a^2 - b, \quad \text{and} \quad v = \frac{2}{9}a^3 - ab - 3c.$$

The following proposition determines singular vectors for the first three admissible weights, i.e. $-\frac{5}{3}\Lambda_0, -\frac{4}{3}\Lambda_0, -\frac{2}{3}\Lambda_0$, respectively.

Proposition 2.3. *The vector $v_k \in N(k, 0)$ is a singular vector for the given value of k :*

$$v_k = \begin{cases} u.\mathbf{1} & \text{for } k = -\frac{5}{3}, \\ (v+w).\mathbf{1} & \text{for } k = -\frac{4}{3}, \\ u(v-w).\mathbf{1} & \text{for } k = -\frac{2}{3}. \end{cases}$$

The proof will be given in the Appendix A. As one can see in the proof, the computational difficulty increases as the level k goes up. A different approach will be used in a subsequent work of the first-named author on higher levels.

2.3. Descripton of Zhu's algebra.

Proposition 2.4. *The maximal $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -submodule $J(k, 0)$ of $N(k, 0)$ is generated by the vector v_k for $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$, respectively, where v_k 's are given in Proposition 2.3.*

Proof. Let $\lambda_{3n+i} = (-2 + n + \frac{i}{3})\Lambda_0 = k\Lambda_0$ as before. It follows from Proposition 1.3 and Lemma 2.2 that the maximal submodule of the Verma module $M(\lambda_{3n+i})$ is generated by three singular vectors with weights

$$r_{\delta-(2\alpha+\beta)} \cdot \lambda_{3n+i}, \quad r_\alpha \cdot \lambda_{3n+i}, \quad r_\beta \cdot \lambda_{3n+i}, \quad \text{respectively.}$$

We consider the three cases

$$n = 0, i = 1, k = -5/3; \quad n = 0, i = 2, k = -4/3; \quad n = 1, i = 1, k = -2/3.$$

In each case, there is a singular vector $u_k \in M(\lambda_{3n+i})$ of weight $r_{\delta-(2\alpha+\beta)} \cdot \lambda_{3n+i}$, whose image under the projection of $M(\lambda_{3n+i})$ onto $N(k, 0)$ is the singular vector v_k given in Proposition 2.3.

The other singular vectors have weights

$$\begin{aligned} r_\alpha \cdot \lambda_{3n+i} &= \lambda_{3n+i} - \langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \alpha^\vee \rangle \alpha = \lambda_{3n+i} - \alpha, \quad \text{and} \\ r_\beta \cdot \lambda_{3n+i} &= \lambda_{3n+i} - \langle \lambda_{3n+i} + \rho, \beta^\vee \rangle \beta = \lambda_{3n+i} - \beta, \end{aligned}$$

so the images of these vectors under the projection of $M(\lambda_{3n+i})$ onto $N(k, 0)$ are 0 from the definition. Therefore the maximal submodule of $N(k, 0)$ is generated by the singular vector v_k , i.e. $J(k, 0) = \mathcal{U}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})v_k$. \square

Now we consider the image of a singular vector v_k under Zhu's map

$$[\cdot] : N(k, 0) \rightarrow A(N(k, 0)) \cong \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}),$$

which is defined in Section 1. We recall that the vertex algebra $N(k, 0)$ is (linearly) isomorphic to the associative algebra $\mathcal{U}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_-)$. We thus have an induced map from $\mathcal{U}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_-)$ to $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ and a commutative diagram of linear maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{U}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_-) & \simeq & N(k, 0) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) & \simeq & A(N(k, 0)) \end{array}$$

We will identify $N(k, 0)$ with $\mathcal{U}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_-)$ and $A(N(k, 0))$ with $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} [a] &= E_{21}, \\ [b] &= E_{31}E_{11} - E_{32}E_{10}, \\ [c] &= E_{31}^2E_{01} - E_{32}E_{31}H_{01} - E_{32}^2F_{01}. \end{aligned}$$

We also have:

$$\begin{aligned} (2.5) \quad [u] &= \frac{1}{3}[a]^2 - [b], \\ [v] &= \frac{2}{9}[a]^3 - [a][b] - 3[c], \\ [w] &= 0, \\ [u(v - w)] &= [u][v] = \frac{2}{27}[a]^5 - \frac{5}{9}[a]^3[b] - [a]^2[c] + [a][b]^2 + 3[b][c]. \end{aligned}$$

The following theorem is now a consequence of Propositions 1.6 and 2.4.

Theorem 2.6. *The associative algebra $A(L(k, 0))$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})/I_k$, where I_k is the two-sided ideal of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ generated by the vector $[v_k]$, where*

$$[v_k] = \begin{cases} [u] & \text{for } k = -\frac{5}{3}, \\ [v] & \text{for } k = -\frac{4}{3}, \\ [uv] & \text{for } k = -\frac{2}{3}. \end{cases}$$

3. IRREDUCIBLE MODULES

In this section we adopt the method from [1, 2, 13, 14, 15] in order to classify irreducible $A(L(k, 0))$ -modules from the category \mathcal{O} by solving certain systems of polynomial equations.

3.1. Modules for associative algebra $A(L(k, 0))$. Denote by ${}_L$ the adjoint action of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ on $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ defined by $X_L f = [X, f]$ for $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $f \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$. We also write $(ad X)f = X_L f = [X, f]$. Then $ad X$ is a derivation on $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$. Let $R(k)$ be a $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ -submodule of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ generated by the vector $[v_k]$, where $[v_k]$ is given in Theorem 2.6. It is straightforward to see that $R(k)$ is an irreducible finite-dimensional $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ -module isomorphic to $V((3k+7)(2\alpha+\beta))$. Let $R(k)_0$ be the zero-weight subspace of $R(k)$.

Proposition 3.1. [1, 2] *Let $V(\mu)$ be an irreducible highest weight $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ -module with highest weight vector v_μ for $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) $V(\mu)$ is an $A(L(k, 0))$ -module,
- (2) $R(k) \cdot V(\mu) = 0$,
- (3) $R(k)_0 \cdot v_\mu = 0$.

Let $r \in R(k)_0$. Then there exists a unique polynomial $p_r \in S(\mathfrak{h})$, where $S(\mathfrak{h})$ is the symmetric algebra of \mathfrak{h} , such that

$$r \cdot v_\mu = p_r(\mu) v_\mu.$$

Set $\mathcal{P}(k)_0 = \{p_r \mid r \in R(k)_0\}$. Then we have:

Corollary 3.2. *There is a bijective correspondence between*

- (1) *the set of irreducible $A(L(k, 0))$ -modules $V(\mu)$ from the category \mathcal{O} , and*
- (2) *the set of weights $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ such that $p(\mu) = 0$ for all $p \in \mathcal{P}(k)_0$.*

3.2. Polynomials in $\mathcal{P}(k)_0$. We now determine some polynomials in the set $\mathcal{P}(k)_0$ for the cases $k = -\frac{5}{3}$, $k = -\frac{4}{3}$, $k = -\frac{2}{3}$, respectively. We will use some computational lemmas which we collect and prove in Appendix B.

Lemma 3.3 (Case: $k = -\frac{5}{3}$). *We let*

$$(1) q(H) = H_{21}(H_{21}+2), \quad (2) p_1(H) = H_{10}(H_{10}-1), \quad \text{and} \quad (3) p_2(H) = \frac{1}{3}H_{11}(H_{11}-1)+3H_{01}.$$

Then $q(H), p_1(H), p_2(H) \in \mathcal{P}(-\frac{5}{3})_0$.

Proof. (1) We show that $(E_{21}^2 F_{21}^4)_L[u] \equiv C q(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}$ for some $C \neq 0$. Using Lemma B.12 and Lemma B.13, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (E_{21}^2 F_{21}^4)_L[u] &= (E_{21}^2 F_{21}^4)_L\left(\frac{1}{3}[a]^2 - [b]\right) \\ &\equiv 4!2!\left(\frac{1}{3}H_{21}(H_{21}-1) + H_{21}\right) \equiv 4!2!\frac{1}{3}H_{21}(H_{21}+2) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}, \end{aligned}$$

which is what we wanted to show.

(2) We will show that $(E_{10}^2 F_{31}^2)_L[u] \equiv C p_1(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}$ for some $C \neq 0$. We again use Lemma B.12 and Lemma B.13 to obtain:

$$(E_{10}^2 F_{31}^2)_L(\tfrac{1}{3}[a]^3 - [b]) \equiv (2!)^2 \tfrac{1}{3} H_{10}(H_{10} - 1) \equiv \tfrac{4}{3} p_1(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}.$$

(3) In this case we show that $(E_{11}^2 F_{32}^2)_L[u] \equiv C p_2(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}$ for some $C \neq 0$. Similarly to the first two cases we compute:

$$\begin{aligned} (E_{11}^2 F_{32}^2)_L(\tfrac{1}{3}[a]^2 - [b]) &\equiv (2!)^2 (\tfrac{1}{3} H_{11}(H_{11} - 1) + 3H_{01}) \\ &\equiv C p_2(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}. \end{aligned}$$

□

We now give polynomials for the next case.

Lemma 3.4 (Case: $k = -\frac{4}{3}$). *Let*

- (1) $q(H) = \frac{2}{9} H_{21}(H_{21} - 1)(H_{21} - 2) + H_{21}(H_{21} - 2) + 3H_{01}(H_{01} + 2),$
- (2) $p_1(H) = H_{10}(H_{10} - 1)(H_{10} - 2),$
- (3) $p_2(H) = \frac{2}{9} H_{11}(H_{11} - 1)(H_{11} - 2) + 6H_{01}H_{32}.$

Then $p_1(H), p_2(H), q(H) \in \mathcal{P}(-\frac{4}{3})_0$.

Proof. (1) We show that $(E_{21}^3 F_{21}^6)_L[v] \equiv C q(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}$ for some constant $C \neq 0$. By Lemma B.13, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (E_{21}^3 F_{21}^6)_L[v] &= (E_{21}^3 F_{21}^6)_L(\tfrac{2}{9}[a]^3 - [a][b] - 3[c]) \\ &\equiv -3!6!\tfrac{2}{9} H_{21}(H_{21} - 1)(H_{21} - 2) - \tfrac{3!6!}{2!4!} (H_{21} - 2)(E_{21}^2 F_{21}^4)_L[b] \\ &\quad - 3(E_{21}^3 F_{21}^6)_L[c] \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma B.12, we thus have:

$$\begin{aligned} (E_{21}^3 F_{21}^6)_L[v] &\equiv -3!6!\tfrac{2}{9} H_{21}(H_{21} - 1)(H_{21} - 2) + 3!6!(H_{21} - 2)H_{21} + 3!6!H_{01}(H_{01} + 2) \\ &\equiv C q(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) We will show that $(E_{10}^3 F_{31}^3)_L[v] \equiv C p_1(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}$ for some constant $C \neq 0$. Using Lemma B.13, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} (E_{10}^3 F_{31}^3)_L(\tfrac{2}{9}[a]^3 - [a][b] - 3[c]) \\ \equiv \tfrac{2}{9} (3!)^2 H_{10}(H_{10} - 1)(H_{10} - 2) + \tfrac{3!3!}{2!2!} (H_{10} - 2)(E_{10}^2 F_{31}^2)_L[b] - 3(E_{10}^3 F_{31}^3)_L[c] \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma B.12, we thus have

$$\begin{aligned} (E_{10}^3 F_{31}^3)_L \left(\frac{2}{9}[a]^3 - [a][b] - 3[c] \right) &\equiv \frac{2}{9}(3!)^2 H_{10}(H_{10} - 1)(H_{10} - 2) \\ &\equiv Cp_1(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) Finally, we show that $(E_{11}^3 F_{32}^3)_L[v] \equiv Cp_2(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}$ for some constant $C \neq 0$. Since $H_{11} + H_{31} = 2H_{32}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (E_{11}^3 F_{32}^3)_L v' &\equiv \frac{2}{9}(3!)^2 H_{11}(H_{11} - 1)(H_{11} - 2) - \frac{3!}{2!} \frac{3!}{2!} (H_{11} - 2)(E_{11}^2 F_{32}^2)_L[b] - 3(E_{11}^3 F_{32}^3)_L[c] \\ &\equiv (3!)^2 \left(\frac{2}{9}H_{11}(H_{11} - 1)(H_{11} - 2) + 3(H_{11} - 2)H_{01} + 3H_{01}(H_{31} + 2) \right) \\ &\equiv (3!)^2 \left(\frac{2}{9}H_{11}(H_{11} - 1)(H_{11} - 2) + 6H_{01}H_{32} \right) \\ &\equiv Cp_2(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}. \end{aligned}$$

□

The last case is presented below.

Lemma 3.5 (Case: $k = -\frac{2}{3}$). *We let*

$$\begin{aligned} q(H) &= \frac{2}{27}H_{21}(H_{21} - 1)(H_{21} - 2)(H_{21} - 3)(H_{21} - 4) + \frac{5}{9}H_{21}(H_{21} - 2)(H_{21} - 3)(H_{21} - 4) \\ &\quad + (H_{21} - 3)(H_{21} - 4)H_{01}(H_{01} + 2) + 2H_{21}(H_{21} - 4)(H_{11} - 1) \\ &\quad + 2(H_{21} - 4)H_{10}(H_{10} - 1) - 6(H_{21} - 4)H_{01}(H_{01} + 1) + 6(H_{21} - 3)H_{01}(H_{01} + 2), \\ p_1(H) &= H_{10}(H_{10} - 1)(H_{10} - 2)(H_{10} - 3)(H_{10} - 4), \\ p_2(H) &= \frac{2}{27}H_{11}(H_{11} - 1)(H_{11} - 2)(H_{11} - 3)(H_{11} - 4) + \frac{5}{3}(H_{11} - 2)(H_{11} - 3)(H_{11} - 4)H_{01} \\ &\quad + (H_{11} - 3)(H_{11} - 4)H_{01}(H_{31} + 2) + 18(H_{11} - 4)H_{01}(H_{01} - 1) \\ &\quad - 2(H_{11} - 3)(H_{11} - 4)H_{01} + 18H_{01}(H_{01} - 1)(H_{31} + 2). \end{aligned}$$

Then $p_1(H), p_2(H), q(H) \in \mathcal{P}(-\frac{2}{3})_0$.

Proof. First recall from (2.5) that

$$[u(v - w)] = [u][v] = \frac{2}{27}[a]^5 - \frac{5}{9}[a]^3[b] - [a]^2[c] + [a][b]^2 + 3[b][c].$$

We will show that $(E_{21}^5 F_{21}^{10})_L([u][v]) \equiv -5!10!q(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}$.

Using Lemmas B.1, B.11, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
(F_{21}^{10})_L([u][v]) &= (F_{21}^{10})_L\left(\frac{2}{27}[a]^5 - \frac{5}{9}[a]^3[b] - [a]^2[c] + [a][b]^2 + 3[b][c]\right) \\
&= \frac{2}{27} \frac{10!}{(2!)^5} (-2)^5 F_{21}^5 - \frac{5}{9} \frac{10!}{(2!)^3 4!} (-2)^3 F_{21}^3 (F_{21}^4)_L[b] - \frac{10!}{(2!)^2 6!} (-2)^2 F_{21}^2 (F_{21}^6)_L[c] \\
&\quad + \frac{10!}{2! 8!} (-2) F_{21} (F_{21}^8)_L[b]^2 + 3 (F_{21}^{10})_L[b][c] \\
&= -\frac{2}{27} 10! F_{21}^5 + \frac{5}{9} \frac{10!}{4!} F_{21}^3 (F_{21}^4)_L[b] \\
&\quad - \frac{10!}{6!} F_{21}^2 (F_{21}^6)_L[c] - \frac{10!}{8!} F_{21} (F_{21}^8)_L[b]^2 + 3 (F_{21}^{10})_L[b][c].
\end{aligned}$$

Now using Lemma B.3, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{10!} (E_{21}^5 F_{21}^{10})_L([u][v]) &= -\frac{2}{27} 5! H_{21} (H_{21} - 1) (H_{21} - 2) (H_{21} - 3) (H_{21} - 4) \\
&\quad + \frac{5}{9} \frac{5!}{2!} (H_{21} - 2) (H_{21} - 3) (H_{21} - 4) \frac{1}{4!} (E_{21}^2 F_{21}^4)_L[b] \\
&\quad - \frac{5!}{3!} (H_{21} - 3) (H_{21} - 4) \frac{1}{6!} (E_{21}^3 F_{21}^6)_L[c] \\
&\quad - \frac{5!}{4!} (H_{21} - 4) \frac{1}{8!} (E_{21}^4 F_{21}^8)_L[b]^2 + 3 \frac{1}{10!} (E_{21}^5 F_{21}^{10})_L([b][c]).
\end{aligned}$$

Combining this with Lemmas B.12, B.13, B.14, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{10!} (E_{21}^5 F_{21}^{10})_L([u][v]) &\equiv -\frac{2}{27} 5! H_{21} (H_{21} - 1) (H_{21} - 2) (H_{21} - 3) (H_{21} - 4) \\
&\quad + \frac{5}{9} \frac{5!}{2!} (H_{21} - 2) (H_{21} - 3) (H_{21} - 4) (-2) H_{21} \\
&\quad - \frac{5!}{3!} (H_{21} - 3) (H_{21} - 4) 3! H_{01} (H_{01} + 2) \\
&\quad - \frac{5!}{4!} (H_{21} - 4) 4! (2H_{21} H_{11} + 2H_{10} (H_{10} - 1) - 6H_{01} (H_{01} + 1)) \\
&\quad + 3 5! (-2) H_{01} (H_{01} + 2) (H_{21} - 3) \\
&\equiv -5! q(H) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}.
\end{aligned}$$

The proofs for $p_1(H)$ and $p_2(H)$ are similar, and we omit the details. \square

3.3. Finiteness of the number of irreducible modules. We are now able to obtain the following result for the associative algebra $A(L(k, 0))$. For convenience, if $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, we write $\mu_{ij} = \mu(H_{ij})$. We will identify $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ with the pair (μ_{10}, μ_{01}) .

Proposition 3.6. *There are finitely many irreducible $A(L(k, 0))$ -modules from the category \mathcal{O} for each of $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$. Moreover, the possible highest weights $\mu = (\mu_{10}, \mu_{01})$ for irreducible $A(L(k, 0))$ -modules are as follows:*

- (1) if $k = -\frac{5}{3}$, then $\mu = (0, 0), (0, -\frac{2}{3})$ or $(1, -\frac{4}{3})$;
- (2) if $k = -\frac{4}{3}$, then $\mu = (0, 0), (0, -\frac{2}{3}), (0, -\frac{1}{3}), (1, 0), (1, -\frac{4}{3})$ or $(2, -\frac{5}{3})$;

- (3) if $k = -\frac{2}{3}$, then $\mu = (0, 0), (0, -\frac{2}{3}), (0, -\frac{1}{3}), (0, \frac{1}{3}), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, -\frac{4}{3}), (1, -\frac{2}{3}), (2, 0), (2, -\frac{5}{3}), (2, -\frac{4}{3})$ or $(4, -\frac{7}{3})$.

Proof. (1) It follows from Corollary 3.2 that highest weights $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ of irreducible $A(L(-\frac{5}{3}, 0))$ -modules satisfy $p(\mu) = 0$ for all $p \in \mathcal{P}_0(-\frac{5}{3})$. Lemma 3.3 implies that $p_1(\mu) = p_2(\mu) = q(\mu) = 0$ for such weights μ . Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. The equation $p_1(\mu) = 0$ is

$$\mu_{10}(\mu_{10} - 1) = 0,$$

which implies $\mu_{10} = 0$ or 1 .

First suppose $\mu_{10} = 0$. Then from $q(\mu) = 0$ we must have $\mu_{01} = 0$ or $-\frac{2}{3}$. Similarly, from $p_2(\mu) = 0$, we also get $\mu_{01} = 0$ or $-\frac{2}{3}$. So the weight μ must be of the form $\mu = (\mu_{10}, \mu_{01}) = (0, 0)$ or $(0, -\frac{2}{3})$ in this case. Now suppose $\mu_{10} = 1$. The equation $q(\mu) = 0$ gives $\mu_{01} = -\frac{2}{3}$ or $-\frac{4}{3}$, and the equation $p_2(\mu) = 0$ gives $\mu_{01} = 0$ or $-\frac{4}{3}$. So the only possibility is $\mu = (\mu_{10}, \mu_{01}) = (1, -\frac{4}{3})$. Altogether, this gives only three possible weights μ such that $p_1(\mu) = p_2(\mu) = q(\mu) = 0$:

$$\mu = (\mu_{10}, \mu_{01}) = (0, 0), (0, -\frac{2}{3}), \text{ or } (1, -\frac{4}{3}).$$

(2) Similarly to the part (1), we use the polynomials of Lemma 3.4. Using a computer algebra system, we calculate the common zeros of the polynomials $q(H), p_1(H), p_2(H)$ to obtain the following list of possible highest weights:

$$\mu = (\mu_{10}, \mu_{01}) = (0, 0), (0, -\frac{2}{3}), (0, -\frac{1}{3}), (1, 0), (1, -\frac{4}{3}), \text{ or } (2, -\frac{5}{3}).$$

(3) For this part, we use Lemma 3.5. Using a computer algebra system, we again compute the common zeros of the polynomials $q(H), p_1(H), p_2(H)$ to obtain the following list of possible highest weights:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu = (\mu_{10}, \mu_{01}) = & (0, 0), (0, -\frac{2}{3}), (0, -\frac{1}{3}), (0, \frac{1}{3}), (0, 1), \\ & (1, 0), (1, -\frac{4}{3}), (1, -\frac{2}{3}), (2, 0), (2, -\frac{5}{3}), (2, -\frac{4}{3}), \text{ or } (4, -\frac{7}{3}). \end{aligned}$$

□

Now we apply the $A(V)$ -theory (Theorem 1.2), and obtain our main result in the following theorem.

Theorem 3.7. *There are finitely many irreducible weak modules from the category \mathcal{O} for each of the following simple vertex operator algebras: $L(-\frac{5}{3}, 0)$, $L(-\frac{4}{3}, 0)$, $L(-\frac{2}{3}, 0)$.*

Remark 3.8. This theorem provides further evidence for the conjecture of Adamović and Milas in [2], mentioned in the introduction. Furthermore, if $L(\lambda)$ is an irreducible module of the VOA $L(k, 0)$, for $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}$, or $-\frac{2}{3}$, then we recall from Section 1.2 that we must have $L(\lambda) \cong L(k\Lambda_0, \mu)$ for the values of $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ given in Proposition 3.6.

In the case of irreducible $L(k, 0)$ -modules, we obtain a complete classification. We state this result in the following proposition and theorem.

Proposition 3.9. *The complete list of irreducible finite-dimensional $A(L(k, 0))$ -modules $V(\mu)$ for each k is as follows:*

- (1) if $k = -\frac{5}{3}$, then $V(\mu) = V(0)$,
- (2) if $k = -\frac{4}{3}$, then $V(\mu) = V(0)$ or $V(\omega_1)$,
- (3) if $k = -\frac{2}{3}$, then $V(\mu) = V(0), V(\omega_1), V(\omega_2)$, or $V(2\omega_1)$,

where ω_1, ω_2 are the fundamental weights of \mathfrak{g} .

Proof. Among the list of weights in Proposition 3.6, we need only to consider dominant integral weights, i.e. those weights $\mu = (m_1, m_2)$ with $m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Notice that the weights of the singular vectors $[v_k]$ are $2\omega_1, 3\omega_1$ and $5\omega_1$, respectively. Considering the set of weights of $V(\mu)$ listed above, we see that each singular vector $[v_k]$ annihilates the corresponding modules $V(\mu)$. Now the proposition follows from Proposition 1.6. \square

We again apply the $A(V)$ -theory (Theorem 1.2), and obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 3.10. *The complete list of irreducible $L(k, 0)$ -modules $L(k, \mu)$ for each k is as follows:*

- (1) if $k = -\frac{5}{3}$, then $L(k, \mu) = L(k, 0)$,
- (2) if $k = -\frac{4}{3}$, then $L(k, \mu) = L(k, 0)$ or $L(k, \omega_1)$,
- (3) if $k = -\frac{2}{3}$, then $L(k, \mu) = L(k, 0), L(k, \omega_1), L(k, \omega_2)$, or $L(k, 2\omega_1)$.

3.4. Semisimplicity of weak modules from the category \mathcal{O} . In this subsection we show that the category of weak $L(k, 0)$ -modules from the category \mathcal{O} is semisimple.

Lemma 3.11. *Assume that $\lambda = k\Lambda_0 + \mu$ for $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$, where $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is one of the values given in Proposition 3.6 for each k . Then the weights λ are admissible.*

Proof. The proof is essentially the same as Lemma 2.2. Let us write $\widehat{\Pi}_0^\vee = \{(\delta - (2\alpha + \beta))^\vee, \alpha^\vee, \beta^\vee\}$, $\widehat{\Pi}_1^\vee = \{(\delta - (3\alpha + \beta))^\vee, \alpha^\vee, (\alpha + \beta)^\vee\}$, and $\widehat{\Pi}_2^\vee = \{(\delta - \theta)^\vee, \alpha^\vee, (\alpha + \beta)^\vee\}$. Since the proof for the other cases are similar, we consider only the case $k = -\frac{5}{3}$. From Lemma 2.2, we already know that $\lambda = -\frac{5}{3}\Lambda_0 + \mu$ is admissible for $\mu = (0, 0)$, with $\widehat{\Pi}_\lambda^\vee = \widehat{\Pi}_0^\vee$.

If $\mu = (0, -\frac{2}{3})$, we have to show that

$$\langle -\frac{5}{3}\Lambda_0 + \mu + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle \notin -\mathbb{Z}_+ \text{ for any } \gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}_+^{\text{re}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{Q}\widehat{\Delta}_\lambda^{\vee, \text{re}} = \mathbb{Q}\widehat{\Pi}^\vee.$$

Recall that $\rho = 4\Lambda_0 + \bar{\rho}$; also $\gamma \in \hat{\Delta}_+^{\text{re}}$ must have the form $\gamma = \bar{\gamma} + m\delta$, for $m > 0$ and $\bar{\gamma} \in \Delta$, or $m = 0$ and $\bar{\gamma} \in \Delta_+$. We then have:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle -\frac{5}{3}\Lambda_0 + \mu + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle &= \langle (\frac{7}{3}\Lambda_0 + \mu + \bar{\rho}, (\bar{\gamma} + m\delta)^\vee \rangle \\ &= \frac{2}{(\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\gamma})} \frac{7}{3}m + \langle \mu, \bar{\gamma}^\vee \rangle + \langle \bar{\rho}, \bar{\gamma}^\vee \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

We may then check that $\langle -\frac{5}{3}\Lambda_0 + \mu + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle \geq \frac{1}{3}$, so that $\langle -\frac{5}{3}\Lambda_0 + \mu + \rho, \gamma^\vee \rangle \notin -\mathbb{Z}_+$. One may also verify that $\hat{\Pi}_\lambda^\vee = \hat{\Pi}_1^\vee$ so that $\mathbb{Q}\hat{\Delta}_\lambda^{\vee, \text{re}} = \mathbb{Q}\hat{\Pi}^\vee$.

Similarly, one can show that $\lambda = -\frac{5}{3}\Lambda_0 + \mu$ is admissible for $\mu = (1, -\frac{4}{3})$ and that $\hat{\Pi}_\lambda^\vee = \hat{\Pi}_2^\vee$. \square

Theorem 3.12. *Let M be a weak $L(k, 0)$ -module from the category \mathcal{O} , for $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}$, or $-\frac{2}{3}$. Then M is completely reducible.*

Proof. Let $L(\lambda)$ be an irreducible subquotient of M . Then $L(\lambda)$ is an $L(k, 0)$ -module, and we see from Remark 3.8 that λ must be a weight of the form $k\Lambda_0 + \mu$, where μ is given in Proposition 3.6 for $k = -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$, respectively. From Lemma 3.11 it follows that such a λ is admissible. Now Proposition 1.4 implies that M is completely reducible. \square

APPENDIX A. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 2.3

In this appendix, we prove Proposition 2.3. We first give a few lemmas.

Lemma A.1.

(1) *We have*

$$\begin{aligned} [a, E_{10}(0)] &= 3E_{31}(-1), & [b, E_{10}(0)] &= 2E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-1), \\ [c, E_{10}(0)] &= E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)E_{10}(-1) - E_{31}^2(-1)E_{11}(-1), \\ [u, E_{10}(0)] &= 0, & [v, E_{10}(0)] &= 0, & [w, E_{10}(0)] &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

(2) *Each of the elements $a, b, c, u, v, w \in \mathcal{U}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ commutes with $E_{01}(0)$.*

Proof. (1) Using the multiplication table in (2.1), it is easy to see $[a, E_{10}(0)] = 3E_{31}(-1)$. Next, we have

$$\begin{aligned} [b, E_{10}(0)] &= [E_{31}(-1)E_{11}(-1) - E_{32}(-1)E_{10}(-1), E_{10}(0)] \\ &= E_{31}(-1)[E_{11}(-1), E_{10}(0)] + [E_{31}(-1), E_{10}(0)]E_{11}(-1) \\ &\quad - E_{32}(-1)[E_{10}(-1), E_{10}(0)] - [E_{32}(-1), E_{10}(0)]E_{10}(-1) \\ &= 2E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-1). \end{aligned}$$

Starting with the definition

$$[c, E_{10}(0)] = [E_{31}^2(-1)E_{01}(-1) - E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) - E_{32}^2(-1)F_{01}(-1), E_{10}(0)],$$

we consider each term separately and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & [E_{31}^2(-1)E_{01}(-1), E_{10}(0)] \\ = & E_{31}^2(-1)[E_{01}(-1), E_{10}(0)] + E_{31}(-1)[E_{31}(-1), E_{10}(0)]E_{01}(-1) + [E_{31}(-1), E_{10}(0)]E_{31}(-1)E_{01}(-1) \\ = & -E_{31}^2(-1)E_{11}(-1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1), E_{10}(0)] \\ = & E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)[H_{01}(-1), E_{10}(0)] + E_{32}(-1)[E_{31}(-1), E_{10}(0)]H_{01}(-1) \\ & + [E_{32}(-1), E_{10}(0)]E_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) \\ = & -E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)E_{10}(-1), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & [E_{32}^2(-1)F_{01}(-1), E_{10}(0)] \\ = & E_{32}^2(-1)[F_{01}(-1), E_{10}(0)] + E_{32}(-1)[E_{32}(-1), E_{10}(0)]F_{01}(-1) + [E_{32}(-1), E_{10}(0)]E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) \\ = & 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$[c, E_{10}(0)] = E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)E_{10}(-1) - E_{31}^2(-1)E_{11}(-1).$$

Next, we get

$$\begin{aligned} [u, E_{10}(0)] &= \frac{1}{3}[a^2, E_{10}(0)] - [b, E_{10}(0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{3}a[a, E_{10}(0)] + \frac{1}{3}[a, E_{10}(0)]a - [b, E_{10}(0)] \\ &= E_{21}(-1)E_{31}(-1) + E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-1) - 2E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-1) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} [v, E_{10}(0)] &= \frac{2}{9}[a^3, E_{10}(0)] - [ab, E_{10}(0)] - 3[c, E_{10}(0)] \\ &= 2E_{21}^2(-1)E_{31}(-1) - a[b, E_{10}(0)] - [a, E_{10}(0)]b - 3[c, E_{10}(0)] \\ &= 2E_{21}^2(-1)E_{31}(-1) - 2E_{21}(-1)E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-1) \\ &\quad - 3E_{31}(-1)\{E_{31}(-1)E_{11}(-1) - E_{32}(-1)E_{10}(-1)\} \\ &\quad - 3\{E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)E_{10}(-1) - E_{31}^2(-1)E_{11}(-1)\} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, it is easy to see $[w, E_{10}(0)] = 0$.

(2) The equalities $[a, E_{01}(0)] = 0$, $[b, E_{01}(0)] = 0$, $[c, E_{01}(0)] = 0$ can be proved as in the part (1), and we omit the details. Then it immediately follows that $[u, E_{01}(0)] = 0$ and $[v, E_{01}(0)] = 0$. Since $w = \frac{1}{3}[a, b]$, we also obtain $[w, E_{01}(0)] = 0$. \square

Lemma A.2. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned}
[a, F_{32}(1)] &= -F_{11}(0), \\
[b, F_{32}(1)] &= E_{31}(-1)F_{21}(0) - E_{11}(-1)F_{01}(0) - E_{10}(-1)H_{32}(0) + (K+1)E_{10}(-1), \\
[c, F_{32}(1)] &= E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)F_{32}(0) + E_{32}(-1)H_{01}(-1)F_{01}(0) - 2E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1)H_{32}(0) \\
&\quad + (2K+2)E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) + E_{31}^2(-1)F_{31}(0) - 2E_{31}(-1)E_{01}(-1)F_{01}(0) \\
&\quad - E_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1)H_{32}(0) + (K+1)E_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1), \\
[u, F_{32}(1)] &= -\left(K + \frac{5}{3}\right)E_{10}(-1) - E_{31}(-1)F_{21}(0) - \frac{2}{3}E_{21}(-1)F_{11}(0) \\
&\quad + E_{11}(-1)F_{01}(0) + E_{10}(-1)H_{32}(0), \\
[v, F_{32}(1)] &= -E_{32}(-1)E_{10}(-1)F_{11}(0) - 3E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) \\
&\quad + \frac{4}{3}E_{31}(-2) + E_{31}(-1)E_{11}(-1)F_{11}(0) - E_{31}(-1)H_{11}(-1) \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{3}a^2F_{11}(0) - \frac{1}{3}aE_{10}(-1) - a[b, F_{32}(1)] - 3[c, F_{32}(1)], \\
[w, F_{32}(1)] &= -E_{32}(-2)F_{01}(0) + E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) \\
&\quad - E_{31}(-2)H_{32}(0) + E_{31}(-1)H_{32}(-1) + KE_{31}(-2).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We only prove the equalities for $[b, F_{32}(1)]$ and $[u, F_{32}(1)]$. The other equalities can be proved similarly. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
[b, F_{32}(1)] &= [E_{31}(-1)E_{11}(-1) - E_{32}(-1)E_{10}(-1), F_{32}(1)] \\
&= E_{31}(-1)[E_{11}(-1), F_{32}(1)] + [E_{31}(-1), F_{32}(1)]E_{11}(-1) \\
&\quad - E_{32}(-1)[E_{10}(-1), F_{32}(1)] - [E_{32}(-1), F_{32}(1)]E_{10}(-1) \\
&= E_{31}(-1)F_{21}(0) - F_{01}(0)E_{11}(-1) - \{H_{32}(0) - K\}E_{10}(-1) \\
&= E_{31}(-1)F_{21}(0) - E_{11}(-1)F_{01}(0) - E_{10}(-1)H_{32}(0) + (K+1)E_{10}(-1),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
[u, F_{32}(1)] &= \frac{1}{3}a[a, F_{32}(1)] + \frac{1}{3}[a, F_{32}(1)]a - [b, F_{32}(1)] \\
&= -\frac{2}{3}E_{21}(-1)F_{11}(0) - \frac{2}{3}E_{10}(-1) \\
&\quad - E_{31}(-1)F_{21}(0) + E_{11}(-1)F_{01}(0) + E_{10}(-1)H_{32}(0) - (K+1)E_{10}(-1) \\
&= -\left(K + \frac{5}{3}\right)E_{10}(-1) - E_{31}(-1)F_{21}(0) - \frac{2}{3}E_{21}(-1)F_{11}(0) \\
&\quad + E_{11}(-1)F_{01}(0) + E_{10}(-1)H_{32}(0).
\end{aligned}$$

□

We need one more lemma.

Lemma A.3. *We have the following commutator relations:*

$$[H_{32}(0), v - w] = 3(v - w), \quad [F_{01}(0), v - w] = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[F_{11}(0), v - w] &= \left(\frac{1}{3}a^2 - 2b\right)E_{10}(-1) + aE_{31}(-1)H_{10}(-1) \\
&\quad - 5aE_{31}(-2) + 5E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-2) \\
&\quad + 3E_{31}^2(-1)F_{10}(-1) + 3E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)F_{11}(-1) - 3aE_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1), \\
[F_{21}(0), v - w] &= \left(-\frac{2}{3}a^2 + b\right)H_{21}(-1) + \frac{2}{3}aE_{21}(-2) - 2aE_{31}(-1)F_{10}(-1) - 2aE_{32}(-1)F_{11}(-1) \\
&\quad + 3E_{31}(-1)E_{11}(-1)H_{01}(-1) + 3E_{32}(-1)E_{10}(-1)H_{01}(-1) \\
&\quad - 6E_{31}(-1)E_{10}(-1)E_{01}(-1) + 6E_{32}(-1)E_{11}(-1)F_{01}(-1) \\
&\quad + 4E_{11}(-1)E_{31}(-2) - 4E_{10}(-1)E_{32}(-2).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Since the proofs of the other equalities are similar, we only provide a proof for $F_{11}(0)$. We first have

$$[F_{11}(0), v - w] = [F_{11}(0), \frac{2}{9}a^3 - ab - 3c - w].$$

Considering each term separately, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
[F_{11}(0), a^3] &= 6a^2E_{10}(-1) - 18aE_{31}(-2), \\
[F_{11}(0), ab] &= [F_{11}(0), a]b + a[F_{11}(0), b] \\
&= -2E_{10}(-1)b - a\{-E_{31}(-1)H_{11}(-1) + aE_{10}(-1) - 3E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1)\}, \\
[F_{11}(0), c] &= -E_{31}^2(-1)F_{10}(-1) + aE_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) \\
&\quad - E_{32}(-1)E_{31}(-1)F_{11}(-1) + 2aE_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1), \\
[F_{11}(0), w] &= aE_{31}(-2) - E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-2).
\end{aligned}$$

Using two more relations

$$[E_{10}(-1), b] = -2E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-2) \quad \text{and} \quad H_{11} = H_{10} + 3H_{01},$$

one can now obtain the result for $[F_{11}(0), v - w]$.

□

We now prove Proposition 2.3. For convenience, we state the proposition again:

Proposition A.4. *The vector $v_k \in N(k, 0)$ is a singular vector for the given value of k :*

$$v_k = \begin{cases} u.\mathbf{1} & \text{for } k = -\frac{5}{3}, \\ (v + w).\mathbf{1} & \text{for } k = -\frac{4}{3}, \\ u(v - w).\mathbf{1} & \text{for } k = -\frac{2}{3}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. To show that each vector v_k is a singular vector, it suffices to check that $E_{10}(0).v_k = 0$, $E_{01}(0).v_k = 0$, and $F_{32}(1).v_k = 0$ for each k . Assume that $k = -\frac{5}{3}$. By Lemma A.1, we obtain

$$E_{10}(0).v_k = E_{10}(0)u.\mathbf{1} = -[u, E_{10}(0)].\mathbf{1} = 0,$$

and similarly we get $E_{01}(0).v_k = 0$. Now we consider $F_{32}(1)$ and obtain by Lemma A.2

$$F_{32}(1).v_k = -[u, F_{32}(1)].\mathbf{1} = 0.$$

Assume that $k = -\frac{4}{3}$. It follows from Lemma A.1 that $E_{10}(0).v_k = 0$ and $E_{01}(0).v_k = 0$. We also obtain from Lemma A.2

$$\begin{aligned} F_{32}(1).v_k &= -[v + w, F_{32}(1)] \\ &= 3E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) - \frac{4}{3}E_{31}(-2) + E_{31}(-1)H_{11}(-1) + \frac{1}{3}aE_{10}(-1) + (k + 1)aE_{10}(-1) \\ &\quad + 3(2k + 2)E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) + 3(k + 1)E_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) - E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) \\ &\quad - E_{31}(-1)H_{32}(-1) - kE_{31}(-2) \\ &= 3E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) - 2E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) - E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) \\ &\quad - \frac{4}{3}E_{31}(-2) + \frac{4}{3}E_{31}(-2) + \frac{1}{3}aE_{10}(-1) - \frac{1}{3}aE_{10}(-1) \\ &\quad + E_{31}(-1)H_{11}(-1) - E_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) - E_{31}(-1)H_{32}(-1) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we drop $\mathbf{1}$ from the notation and use the equalities

$$H_{11} = H_{10} + 3H_{01} \quad \text{and} \quad H_{32} = H_{10} + 2H_{01}.$$

Assume that $k = -\frac{2}{3}$. We will continue to drop **.1** from the notation. It again follows from Lemma A.1 that $E_{10}(0).v_k = 0$ and $E_{01}(0).v_k = 0$. We now consider $F_{32}(1)$ and have

$$F_{32}(1).v_k = [F_{32}(1), u(v-w)] = [F_{32}(1), u](v-w) + u[F_{32}(1), v-w].$$

We first compute $[F_{32}(1), u](v-w)$. We use Lemma A.2 and obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & [F_{32}(1), u](v-w) \\ = & (k + \frac{5}{3})E_{10}(-1)(v-w) + E_{31}(-1)F_{21}(0)(v-w) \\ & + \frac{2}{3}E_{21}(-1)F_{11}(0)(v-w) - E_{11}(-1)F_{01}(0)(v-w) - E_{10}(-1)H_{32}(0)(v-w) \\ = & (k + \frac{5}{3})E_{10}(-1)(v-w) + E_{31}(-1)[F_{21}(0), v-w] \\ & + \frac{2}{3}E_{21}(-1)[F_{11}(0), v-w] - E_{11}(-1)[F_{01}(0), v-w] - E_{10}(-1)[H_{32}(0), v-w]. \end{aligned}$$

Now using Lemma A.3 and the fact that $H_{21} = 2H_{10} + 3H_{01}$ along with the relation $[a, b] = 3w$, we obtain the following:

$$\begin{aligned} & [F_{32}(1), u](v-w) \\ = & \frac{2}{9}(k - \frac{1}{3})a^3E_{10}(-1) - k \cdot b \cdot a E_{10}(-1) - (3k + 2)E_{10}(-1) \cdot c \\ & - (4k + \frac{8}{3})wE_{10}(-1) - 6uE_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) - 6uE_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) \\ & - 2uE_{31}(-1)H_{10}(-1) + (2k + \frac{4}{3})E_{31}(-1)aE_{21}(-2) + 3k \cdot bE_{31}(-2) - (2k + \frac{2}{3})a^2E_{31}(-2) \\ = & -\frac{2}{9}a^3E_{10}(-1) + \frac{2}{3}baE_{10}(-1) - 6uE_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) \\ & - 6uE_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) - 2uE_{31}(-1)H_{10}(-1) + 2uE_{31}(-2) \\ = & -\frac{2}{3}uaE_{10}(-1) - 6uE_{31}(-1)H_{10}(-1) \\ & - 6uE_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) - 2uE_{31}(-1)H_{10}(-1) + 2uE_{31}(-2), \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality is obtained by substituting $k = -\frac{2}{3}$.

Now we finally compute $u[F_{32}(1), v-w]$. From Lemma A.2 and $H_{11} = H_{10} + 3H_{01}$, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} u[F_{32}(1), v-w] &= (6k + 10)u E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) + (k + \frac{4}{3})uaE_{10}(-1) \\ &+ 2uE_{31}(-1)H_{10}(-1) + (3k + 8)uE_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) + (k - \frac{4}{3})uE_{31}(-2) \\ &= 6u E_{32}(-1)F_{01}(-1) + \frac{2}{3}uaE_{10}(-1) \\ &+ 2uE_{31}(-1)H_{10}(-1) + 6uE_{31}(-1)H_{01}(-1) - 2uE_{31}(-2), \end{aligned}$$

where we again substitute $k = -\frac{2}{3}$. Now it is clear that

$$F_{32}(1).v_k = [F_{32}(1), u] (v-w) + u [F_{32}(1), v-w] = 0.$$

□

APPENDIX B. LEMMAS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF POLYNOMIALS

The following results will be useful.

Lemma B.1. [14] *Let $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ and let $Y_1, \dots, Y_m \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$. Then*

$$(X^n)_L(Y_1 \dots Y_m) = \sum_{\substack{(k_1, \dots, k_m) \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^m \\ \sum k_i = n}} \binom{n}{k_1 \dots k_m} (X^{k_1})_L Y_1 \dots (X^{k_m})_L Y_m,$$

where $\binom{n}{k_1 \dots k_m} = \frac{n!}{k_1! \dots k_m!}$.

Proof. This can be seen most readily by considering an exponential generating function. Given a derivation D of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, we may form the generating function

$$\exp(Dt) = 1 + Dt + \frac{D^2}{2!}t^2 + \dots \in (\text{End } \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}))[[t]].$$

Applying this to a $Y \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, we obtain an element $\exp(Dt)Y \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})[[t]]$. The lemma is a direct consequence of the fact that $\exp(Dt)$ satisfies the identity

$$(B.2) \quad \exp(Dt)(Y_1 \dots Y_n) = \exp(Dt)Y_1 \dots \exp(Dt)Y_n.$$

(See [12].) To obtain the lemma, replace D with the adjoint action $X_L (= ad X)$ in the equation (B.2), and equate the coefficient of t^n on both sides. Finally, multiplying both coefficients by $n!$, we obtain the identity in the lemma. □

Lemma B.3.

- (1) $(E_{ij}^m)_L(F_{ij}^m) \in m!H_{ij}(H_{ij} - 1) \dots (H_{ij} - m + 1) + \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})E_{ij}$, for all $i\alpha + j\beta \in \Delta_+$.
- (2) Suppose $X \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})_0$, the zero-weight subspace of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$. Then $X \in \mathfrak{n}_- \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ if and only if $X \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+$.
- (3) For $Y \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ and $n > r > 0$, we have

$$(E_{ij}^n)_L(F_{ij}^r Y) \in F_{ij} \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) + \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} (H_{ij} - n + r) \dots (H_{ij} - n + 1) (E_{ij}^{n-r})_L Y + \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})E_{ij}.$$

Proof. Part (1) follows from direct computation and part (2) follows by considering a PBW basis given in triangular form for $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})_0$. For part (3), we consider an exponential generating function. For simplicity, let us write E, H, F , in place of E_{ij}, H_{ij}, F_{ij} . We then have:

$$(B.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \exp((ad E)t)F^r Y &= (\exp((ad E)t)F)^r \exp((ad E)t)Y \\ &= (F + Ht - Et^2)^r \exp((ad E)t)Y \end{aligned}$$

One can check

$$(B.5) \quad (F + Ht - Et^2)^r \in F\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})[[t]] + \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{r}{i} (-1)^i (H - i)(H - i - 1) \cdots (H - r + 1) E^i t^{r+i}$$

For convenience, we introduce the notation $(x)_{(i)} = x(x - 1) \cdots (x - i + 1)$ for $i > 0$, and $(x)_{(0)} = 1$. Then we have

$$(B.6) \quad (x)_{(i)} = (-1)^i (-x + i - 1)_{(i)},$$

$$(B.7) \quad (x + y)_{(m)} = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} (x)_{(i)} (y)_{(m-i)}.$$

We obtain the following identity using (B.6) and (B.7):

$$\begin{aligned} (x - n + r)_{(r)} &= (-1)^r (n - r - (x - r + 1))_{(r)} \\ &= (-1)^r \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{r}{i} (n - r)_{(i)} (-(x - r + 1))_{(r-i)} \\ &= (-1)^r \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{r}{i} (n - r)_{(i)} (-1)^{r-i} (x - i)_{(r-i)} \\ (B.8) \quad &= \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{r}{i} (-1)^i (n - r)_{(i)} (x - i)_{(r-i)}. \end{aligned}$$

Using this notation we combine equations (B.4) and (B.5) to write:

$$\exp((adE)t)F^r Y \in F\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})[[t]] + \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{r}{i} (-1)^i (H - i)_{(r-i)} E^i t^{r+i} \exp((adE)t)Y.$$

Taking the coefficient of t^n on both sides gives:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n!} (adE)^n (F^r Y) &\in F\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) + \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{r}{i} (-1)^i (H - i)_{(r-i)} E^i \frac{1}{(n - r - i)!} (adE)^{n-r-i} Y \\ (B.9) \quad &\subseteq F\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) + \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{r}{i} (-1)^i (H - i)_{(r-i)} \frac{1}{(n - r - i)!} (adE)^{n-r-i} Y + \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})E \end{aligned}$$

With the substitution $x = H$, we obtain from (B.8)

$$(B.10) \quad (H - n + r)_{(r)} = \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{r}{i} (-1)^i \frac{(n - r)!}{(n - r - i)!} (H - i)_{(r-i)}.$$

After multiplying (B.9) by $n!$, we use the identity (B.10) to obtain

$$(adE)^n (F^r Y) \in F\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) + \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} (H - n + r)_{(r)} (adE)^{n-r} Y + \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})E.$$

This proves part (3). □

The following lemmas will be needed for the construction of certain polynomials.

Lemma B.11. *The following identities hold in $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$. First we have:*

$$\begin{aligned} (F_{21}^2)_L[a] &= -2F_{21}, \\ (F_{21}^4)_L[b] &= 4!(F_{31}F_{11} - F_{32}F_{10}), \\ (F_{21}^6)_L[c] &= -6!(F_{31}^2F_{01} - F_{32}F_{31}H_{01} - F_{32}^2E_{01}), \text{ and} \\ (F_{21}^3)_L[a] &= (F_{21}^5)_L[b] = (F_{21}^7)_L[c] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Next we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (F_{31})_L[a] &= F_{10}, \\ (F_{31}^2)_L[b] &= -2!(F_{31}E_{11} - F_{21}E_{01}), \\ (F_{31}^3)_L[c] &= 3!(F_{31}(H_{32} + 1)E_{01} + F_{32}E_{01}^2 - F_{31}^2E_{32}), \text{ and} \\ (F_{31}^2)_L[a] &= (F_{31}^3)_L[b] = (F_{31}^4)_L[c] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Finally we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (F_{32})_L[a] &= F_{11}, \\ (F_{32}^2)_L[b] &= 2!(F_{32}E_{10} - F_{21}F_{01}), \\ (F_{32}^3)_L[c] &= -3!(F_{32}F_{01}(H_{31} + 2) + F_{31}F_{01}^2 - F_{32}^2E_{31}), \text{ and} \\ (F_{32}^2)_L[a] &= (F_{32}^3)_L[b] = (F_{32}^4)_L[c] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Using Lemma B.1, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (F_{21}^4)_L[b] &= \binom{4}{3 \ 1}(F_{21}^3)_LE_{31}(F_{21}LE_{11}) - \binom{4}{3 \ 1}(F_{21}^3)_LE_{32}(F_{21}LE_{10}) \\ &\quad + \binom{4}{2 \ 2}(F_{21}^2)_LE_{31}(F_{21}^2)_LE_{11} - \binom{4}{2 \ 2}(F_{21}^2)_LE_{32}(F_{21}^2)_LE_{10} \\ &= \binom{4}{3 \ 1}(6F_{32})(2F_{10}) - \binom{4}{3 \ 1}(-6F_{31})(-2F_{11}) \\ &\quad + \binom{4}{2 \ 2}(-2F_{11})(-6F_{31}) - \binom{4}{2 \ 2}(2F_{10})(6F_{32}) \\ &= 4!F_{31}F_{11} - 4!F_{32}F_{10}. \end{aligned}$$

We also have:

$$\begin{aligned} (F_{21}^5)_L[b] &= \binom{5}{3 \ 2}(F_{21}^3)_LE_{31}(F_{21}^2)_LE_{11} - \binom{5}{3 \ 2}(F_{21}^3)_LE_{32}(F_{21}^2)_LE_{10} \\ &= \binom{5}{3 \ 2}(6F_{32})(-6F_{31}) - \binom{5}{3 \ 2}(-6F_{31})(6F_{32}) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

The other cases are proved similarly. □

Lemma B.12. *The following identities hold in $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$. First we have:*

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}(E_{21}F_{21}^2)_L[a] &= H_{21}, \\ \frac{1}{4!}(E_{21}^2F_{21}^4)_L[b] &\equiv -2H_{21} \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}, \\ \frac{1}{6!}(E_{21}^3F_{21}^6)_L[c] &\equiv 3!H_{01}(H_{01} + 2) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}.\end{aligned}$$

Next:

$$(E_{10}F_{31})_L[a] = H_{10}, \quad \frac{1}{2}(E_{10}^2F_{31}^2)_L[b] \equiv \frac{1}{3!}(E_{10}^3F_{31}^3)_L[c] \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}.$$

Finally:

$$\begin{aligned}(E_{11}F_{32})_L[a] &= H_{11}, \\ \frac{1}{2}(E_{11}^2F_{32}^2)_L[b] &\equiv -6H_{01} \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}, \\ \frac{1}{3!}(E_{11}^3F_{32}^3)_L[c] &\equiv -6H_{01}(H_{31} + 2) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}.\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Using Lemmas B.1, B.11, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{4!}(E_{21}^2F_{21}^4)_L[b] &= (E_{21}^2)_L(F_{31}F_{11} - F_{32}F_{10}) \\ &= \binom{2}{2\ 0}((E_{21}^2)_LF_{31})F_{11} - \binom{2}{2\ 0}((E_{21}^2)_LF_{32})F_{10} + \binom{2}{1\ 1}(F_{21L}F_{31})(F_{21L}F_{11}) \\ &\quad - \binom{2}{1\ 1}(F_{21L}F_{32})(F_{21L}F_{10}) + \binom{2}{0\ 2}F_{31}(F_{21}^2)_LF_{11} - \binom{2}{0\ 2}F_{32}(F_{21}^2)_LF_{10} \\ &= \binom{2}{2\ 0}(-2E_{11})F_{11} - \binom{2}{2\ 0}(2E_{10})F_{10} + \binom{2}{1\ 1}(-F_{10})(-2E_{10}) \\ &\quad - \binom{2}{1\ 1}(-F_{11})(2E_{11}) + \binom{2}{0\ 2}F_{31}(-6E_{31}) - \binom{2}{0\ 2}F_{32}(6E_{32}) \\ &= -2\binom{2}{2\ 0}(H_{11} + F_{11}E_{11}) - 2\binom{2}{2\ 0}(H_{10} + F_{10}E_{10}) + 2\binom{2}{1\ 1}F_{10}E_{10} \\ &\quad + 2\binom{2}{1\ 1}F_{11}E_{11} - 6\binom{2}{0\ 2}F_{31}6E_{31} - 6\binom{2}{0\ 2}F_{32}E_{32} \\ &\equiv -2H_{11} - 2H_{10} \equiv -2H_{21} \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}.\end{aligned}$$

The other cases follow in the same way. □

Lemma B.13. *Suppose that $n, r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $n = r + 2s + 3t$. Then the following hold in $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$:*

$$(E_{21}^n F_{21}^{2n})_L([a]^r [b]^s [c]^t) \equiv (-1)^r \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-2r)!} (H_{21} - n + 1) \cdots (H_{21} - n + r) (E_{21}^{n-r} F_{21}^{2(n-r)})_L([b]^s [c]^t),$$

$$(E_{10}^n F_{31}^n)_L([a]^r [b]^s [c]^t) \equiv \left(\frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \right)^2 (H_{10} - n + 1) \cdots (H_{10} - n + r) (E_{10}^{n-r} F_{31}^{n-r})_L([b]^s [c]^t),$$

$$(E_{11}^n F_{32}^n)_L([a]^r [b]^s [c]^t) \equiv \left(\frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \right)^2 (H_{11} - n + 1) \cdots (H_{11} - n + r) (E_{11}^{n-r} F_{32}^{n-r})_L([b]^s [c]^t),$$

where all the congruences are modulo $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+$.

Proof. We prove only the first case. Using Lemma B.1 we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (F_{21}^{2n})_L([a]^r [b]^s [c]^t) &= \frac{(2n)!}{(2r)!(4s+6t)!} (F_{21}^{2r})_L([a]^r) (F_{21}^{4s+6t})_L([b]^s [c]^t) \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{(2r)!(2n-2r)!} \frac{(2r)!}{(2!)^r} ((F_{21}^2)_L[a])^r (F_{21}^{2(n-r)})_L([b]^s [c]^t) \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{2^r (2n-2r)!} ((F_{21}^2)_L[a])^r (F_{21}^{2(n-r)})_L([b]^s [c]^t) \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{2^r (2n-2r)!} (-2F_{21})^r (F_{21}^{2(n-r)})_L([b]^s [c]^t) \\ &= (-1)^r \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-2r)!} (F_{21})^r (F_{21}^{2(n-r)})_L([b]^s [c]^t), \end{aligned}$$

since $(F_{21}^3)_L[a] = (F_{21}^5)_L[b] = (F_{21}^7)_L[c] = 0$ and $(F_{21}^2)_L[a] = -2F_{21}$ by Lemma B.11.

Then we use Lemma B.3 (3) with $Y = (F_{21}^{2(n-r)})_L([b]^s [c]^t)$ to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} &(E_{21}^n F_{21}^{2n})_L([a]^r [b]^s [c]^t) \\ &= (-1)^r \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-2r)!} (E_{21}^n)_L \left(F_{21}^r (F_{21}^{2(n-r)})_L([b]^s [c]^t) \right) \\ &\in (-1)^r \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-2r)!} (H_{21} - n + r) \cdots (H_{21} - n + 1) (E_{21}^{n-r} F_{21}^{2(n-r)})_L([b]^s [c]^t) + F_{21} \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) + \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) E_{21}. \end{aligned}$$

Now it follows from Lemma B.3 (2) that we have

$$\begin{aligned} &(E_{21}^n F_{21}^{2n})_L([a]^r [b]^s [c]^t) \\ &\equiv (-1)^r \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-2r)!} (H_{21} - n + r) \cdots (H_{21} - n + 1) (E_{21}^{n-r} F_{21}^{2(n-r)})_L([b]^s [c]^t) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}. \end{aligned}$$

□

We give one more lemma.

Lemma B.14. *The following hold:*

$$\begin{aligned}
(E_{21}^4 F_{21}^8)_L([b]^2) &\equiv 4!8!(2H_{21}H_{11} + 2H_{10}(H_{10} - 1) - 6H_{01}(H_{01} + 1)), \\
(E_{21}^5 F_{21}^{10})_L([b][c]) &\equiv -5!10!2H_{01}(H_{01} + 2)(H_{21} - 3), \\
(E_{10}^4 F_{31}^4)_L([b]^2) &\equiv (E_{10}^5 F_{31}^5)_L([b][c]) \equiv 0, \\
(E_{11}^4 F_{32}^4)_L([b]^2) &\equiv (4!)^2 2(9H_{01}(H_{01} - 1) - H_{01}(H_{31} - 3)), \\
(E_{11}^5 F_{32}^5)_L([b][c]) &\equiv (5!)^2 6H_{01}(H_{01} - 1)(H_{31} + 2),
\end{aligned}$$

where all the congruences are modulo $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+$.

Proof. We prove the first part only. From Lemma B.11, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
(F_{21}^8)_L([b]^2) &= \binom{8}{4 \ 4} ((F_{21}^4)_L([b]))^2 = 8!(F_{31}F_{11} - F_{32}F_{10})^2 \\
&= 8!(F_{31}^2 F_{11}^2 - 2F_{32}F_{31}F_{11}F_{10} - 2F_{32}F_{31}F_{21} + F_{32}^2 F_{10}^2).
\end{aligned}$$

We thus obtain:

$$\frac{1}{8!}(E_{21}^4 F_{21}^8)_L([b]^2) = (E_{21}^4)_L(F_{31}^2 F_{11}^2 - 2F_{32}F_{31}F_{11}F_{10} - 2F_{32}F_{31}F_{21} + F_{32}^2 F_{10}^2).$$

This equals the following element modulo $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+$:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\binom{4}{3100}(-6E_{32})(-F_{10})F_{11}^2 && -2\binom{4}{3100}(6E_{31})(-F_{10})F_{11}F_{10} \\
&+\binom{4}{3010}(-6E_{32})F_{31}(-2E_{10})F_{11} && -2\binom{4}{3010}(6E_{31})F_{31}(-2E_{10})F_{10} \\
&+\binom{4}{2200}(-2E_{11})(-2E_{11})F_{11}^2 && -2\binom{4}{2200}(2E_{10})(-2E_{11})F_{11}F_{10} \\
&+\binom{4}{2110}(-2E_{11})(-F_{10})(-2E_{10})F_{11} && -2\binom{4}{2110}(2E_{10})(-F_{10})(-2E_{10})F_{10} \\
&+\binom{4}{2020}(-2E_{11})F_{31}(-6E_{31})F_{11} && -2\binom{4}{2020}(2E_{10})F_{31}(-6E_{31})F_{10} \\
&-2\binom{4}{3100}(6E_{31})(-F_{10})F_{21} && +\binom{4}{3100}(6E_{31})(-F_{11})F_{10}^2 \\
&-2\binom{4}{3010}(6E_{31})F_{31}H_{21} && +\binom{4}{3010}(6E_{31})F_{32}(-2E_{11})F_{10} \\
&-2\binom{4}{2200}(2E_{10})(-2E_{11})F_{21} && +\binom{4}{2200}(2E_{10})(2E_{10})F_{10}^2 \\
&-2\binom{4}{2110}(2E_{10})(-F_{10})H_{21} && +\binom{4}{2110}(2E_{10})(-F_{11})(-2E_{11})F_{10} \\
& && +\binom{4}{2020}(2E_{10})F_{32}(-6E_{32})F_{10},
\end{aligned}$$

where we have omitted the term $\binom{4}{1300}(-F_{10})(-6E_{32})F_{11}^2 \in F_{10}\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, which belongs to $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+$ by Lemma B.3 (2), as well as similar terms which also belong to $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+$.

We now see that $\frac{1}{4!8!}(E_{21}^4 F_{21}^8)_L([b]^2)$ is equal to the following element modulo $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+$:

$$\begin{aligned} & E_{32}F_{10}F_{10}^2 + E_{31}F_{10}F_{11}F_{10} + 2E_{31}F_{10}F_{21} - E_{31}F_{11}F_{10}^2 \\ & + 2E_{32}F_{31}E_{10}F_{11} + 4E_{31}F_{31}E_{10}F_{10} - 2E_{31}F_{31}H_{21} - 2E_{31}F_{32}E_{11}F_{10} \\ & + E_{11}^2F_{11}^2 + 2E_{10}E_{11}F_{11}F_{10} + 2E_{10}E_{11}F_{21} + E_{10}^2F_{10}^2 \\ & - 2E_{11}F_{10}E_{10}F_{11} - 4E_{10}F_{10}E_{10}F_{10} + 2E_{10}F_{10}H_{21} + 2E_{10}F_{11}E_{11}F_{10} \\ & + 3E_{11}F_{31}E_{31}F_{11} + 6E_{10}F_{31}E_{31}F_{10} - 3E_{10}F_{32}E_{32}F_{10}. \end{aligned}$$

Again modulo $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+$, this is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & 6H_{01} - 4H_{10} + 2H_{21} + 2H_{10}(H_{10} - 1) + 2H_{11}(H_{11} - 1) + 4H_{31}H_{10} \\ & - 2H_{21}H_{31} - 18H_{01} + 2H_{10}(H_{11} + 1) - 4H_{10} - 4H_{10}^2 + 2H_{10}H_{21}. \end{aligned}$$

After simplifying terms in this expression, we finally obtain:

$$\frac{1}{4!8!}(E_{21}^4 F_{21}^8)_L([b]^2) \equiv 2H_{21}H_{11} - 6H_{01}(H_{01} + 1) + 2H_{10}(H_{10} - 1) \pmod{\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}_+}.$$

□

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